



Making
Cities
Work

GEORGIA

Capital: Tbilisi

Largest City: Tbilisi 1,406,000 (2000)

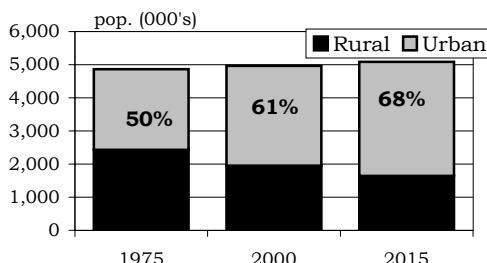
2000 Population	5.0 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	0.0%
GDP (2000)	\$22.8 billion
GDP per capita	\$4,590
GDP growth	1.9%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$590
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	0.6 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

3,015,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 0.9%
Rural -1.2%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

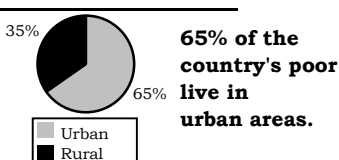
Urban Migration Trends

The results of a survey carried out in 1997 supports the conclusion that the rural population of Georgia mostly migrates to Tbilisi and that the urban population is more mobile than the rural one. The third largest urban/industrial development, Rustavi, with a population of about 158 000 in 1999, is situated very close to the capital. The emerging Tbilisi-Rustavi urban agglomeration has attracted the overwhelming majority of rural-urban migrants.

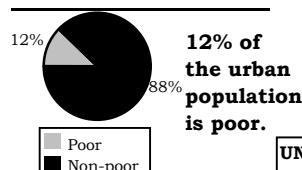
Urban Poverty

364,815
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.

POVERTY IN GEORGIA



URBAN POVERTY



Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)
Nation *
Tbilisi 8.7

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	32%	26%
Industrial	23%	31%
Services	45%	43%

UNEMPLOYMENT
Nation (est. 1999) 14.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT Those most suffering from the 1990s economic crisis were Georgian industrial cities and towns. Many migrated to large cities, especially to Tbilisi, in search of low-skill temporary jobs. However, large cities could not satisfy the in-migrating job-seekers as unqualified jobs were already filled by local workers who became redundant at their factories and by Abkhazia IDPs.

Decentralization

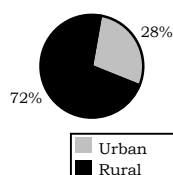
Sample Urban Area: Tbilisi, pop. 1,406,000

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set some of local tax levels	Able to choose all contractors for projects
Able to set some of user charges	Funds transfer is not known in advance
Able to borrow some of funds	Central government cannot remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

301,500
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

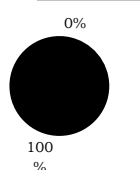


28% of people
without water
supply live in
urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	302	10%
Rural	761	39%
Total	1,063	21%

0
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



0% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	0	0%
Rural	20	1%
Total	20	0%

Health

Infant mortality in Tbilisi was 39.2 (per 1000 births) compared to a national statistic of 21.5 (1998). The prevalence and incidence of respiratory and digestive diseases were also higher in Tbilisi vs. national data.

Crime

In Tbilisi, there were 1,075 heinous crimes (5.9% less than in 1997); 147 cases (3.2% more than in 1997) of deliberate assassination or attempt of assassination have accounted; and 194 cases of property robbery (10.2% more than in 1997).